

Want Ads.,
Agriculture,
Commerce.

The Times



Dispatch

Financial,
Manufacturing,
Real Estate.

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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1911.

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SOLVING GREAT LABOR PROBLEMS

Conditions in Northern
and Western States Fur-
nish Object Lessons.

INSPECTION LAWS ARE RESTRICTIVE

Many Things to Be Considered.
Low Standards of Living—The
Immigrant and the Labor
Organizations—Immigrant
Competition—Outlook
for the South.

Undue importance has been placed in the discussions of recent years upon the social and political effects of immigration. Persons who have had little data in their possession, beyond some limited local studies, have stated that the recent alien influx has been responsible for an increase of crime, vice, insanity and pauperism. The results of the exhaustive investigation of the National Immigration Commission, involving an expenditure of \$150,000, and covering a period of three years, do not justify these contentions. Crime among the recent immigrants has not been out of proportion to the adult male population. Furthermore, our inspection laws have been effective in debarring insane and dependent aliens. Despite this favorable condition of affairs, however, and for an entirely different reason, the National Immigration Commission has emphatically and unequivocally recommended a restriction of immigration.

The real significance of recent immigration has been found to be economic or industrial, rather than social or political, and the immigration commission, after three years of study, has been led to advocate a restriction of immigration because of the disastrous effect upon the American wage-earners of the competition of the Southern and Eastern Europeans, who have found employment in such large numbers in our mines and factories. The industrial conditions which prevail in the Western and Northern States are practically unknown in the South, because of the small extent to which the recent immigrant has found a lodgment in mines and manufacturing establishments. The extraordinary industrial development of the Southern States, however, which has already brought into play a demand for labor which has outrun the local supply, renders it expedient to look into conditions elsewhere before selecting our own working forces. With this in mind, a most instructive object lesson is furnished by conditions in other parts of the country.

These effects of the extensive employment of Southern and Eastern Europeans may be briefly considered from (1) the standpoint of the general industrial situation and (2) from that of native Americans and older workmen in industries. Before entering into a discussion of these effects, however, it will be necessary, in order that the situation may be fully comprehended, to review briefly the personal and industrial qualities of the recent immigrant labor supply to the United States. These are briefly set forth below.

Lack of Technical Training.
One of the facts of greatest import has been that an exceedingly small proportion have had any training abroad for the industrial occupations in which they have found employment in the United States. Most recent immigrants have been drawn from the agricultural classes of Southern and Eastern Europe, having been farmers or farm laborers or other unskilled laborers in their native lands. The only exception is the Hebrews, three-fifths of whom were engaged in some form of manufacturing or hand trades before coming to this country.

The new immigrant labor supply, owing to the fact that it is composed of men of non-English-speaking races and characterized by a high degree of illiteracy, has been found to possess but small resources upon which to develop industrial efficiency and advancement. Owing to their segregation and isolation from the native American population in living and working conditions, their progress in acquiring the use of the English language and in learning to read and write has been very slow.

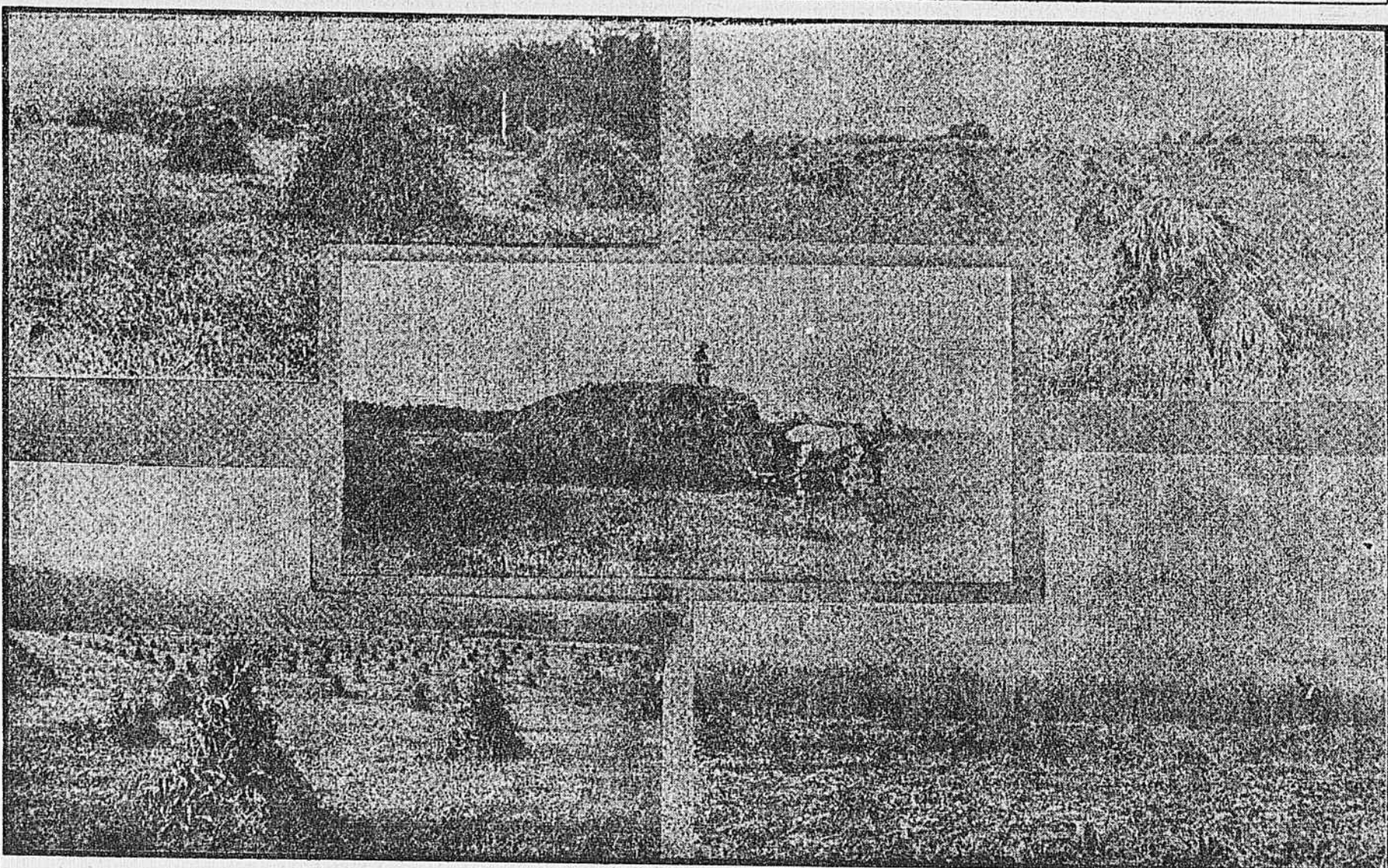
Another salient fact in connection with the recent immigrant labor supply has been the necessitous condition of the newcomers upon their arrival in American industries. Most recent immigrants from the South and East of Europe have usually had but a few dollars in their possession when their final destination in this country had been reached. During the past eight years the average amount per person among the recent immigrants has been about one-third as much as among immigrants from Northern and Western Europe. Consequently, finding it absolutely imperative to engage in work at once, they have not been in a position to take exception to wages or working conditions, but must obtain employment on the terms offered.

Low Standards of Living.
The standards of living of the recent industrial worker from the south and east of Europe have also been very low. Moreover, the recent immigrants being usually single, or, if married, having left their wives abroad have in large measure adopted a group instead of a family living arrangement, and thereby have reduced their cost of living to a point far below that of the American or of the older immigrant in the same industry. The method of living often followed is that commonly known as the "boarding-house" system, under which the entire outfit for necessary living expenses of each adult ranges between \$3 and \$15 each month.

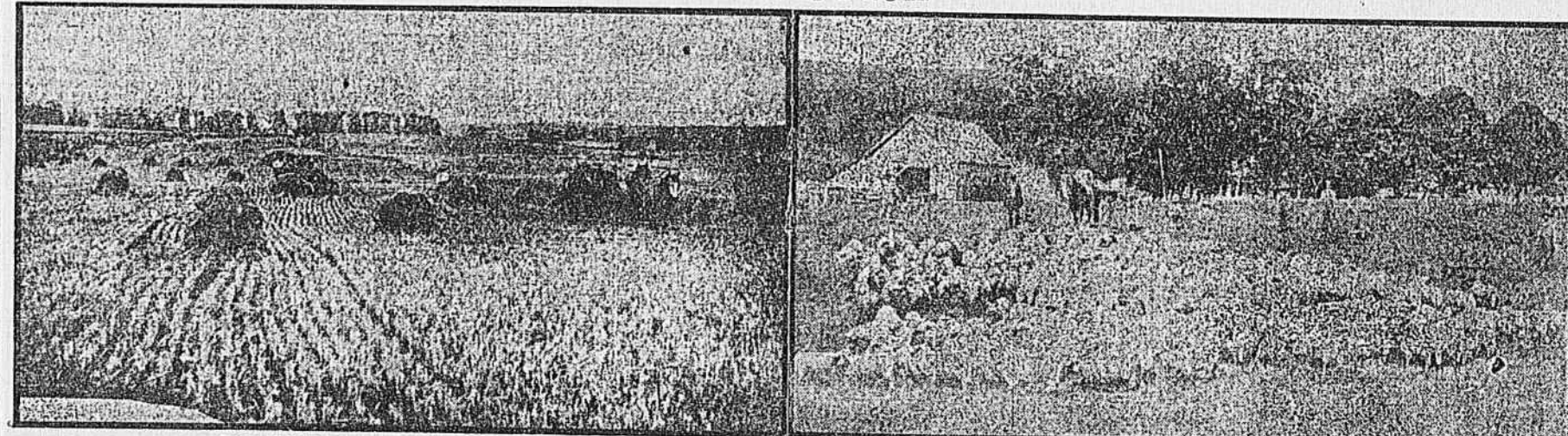
Another characteristic of recent immigrants is the fact that, as a whole, they have manifested but a small degree of permanent interest in their employment or in the industry. They have constituted a mobile, migratory and disturbing wage-earning class.

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LOOKING TO THE NEW YEAR



Diversified farming in Virginia.



Deep plowing and its results.

The sheep farmer gets there.

BETTER BUSINESS IN SOUTHWEST

Some Deductions to Be Drawn
From Railway Statistics,
Better Farming Methods,

PEOPLE SUPPORT RAILWAYS

Virginia Counties That Are Self-
Supporting and Independent
of Coal Lands.

Roanoke, Va., December 30.—Below is some valuable information which is gathered from the records of the industrial department of the Norfolk and Western Road:

The Norfolk and Western primarily is a coal-carrying road and a large percentage of its tonnage is produced from the coal mines of Virginia and West Virginia. The amount of coal offered for transportation during 1911 was in excess of 19,000,000 tons. There still is a large and diversified agricultural being carried on in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, and some portions of Maryland and Ohio, all of which contribute a large tonnage of agricultural products to the ever-increasing business along the 2,000 miles of its rails.

Shipments From Farms.
With the year ending March 1, 1911, there was offered for shipment in the line of farm products, 2,977 carloads of export steers, representing about 75,000 head and valued at \$7,000,000; 1,099 carloads of sheep and spring lambs, representing about 160,000 head and valued at more than \$1,000,000; in horses and mules 486 carloads, totaling over 5,000 head, valued at about \$1,000,000; hogs, 800 carloads, representing over 120,000 head and valued at \$1,500,000; sixty carloads of poultry, weighing 1,942,434 pounds, representing a value of \$150,000. In wheat, corn, oats and barley there were shipped 5,000 carloads, totaling 3,576,111 bushels, valued at \$4,000,000. There were shipped 3,600 carloads of cabbage, weighing 54,622,593 pounds and valued at \$300,000. There were shipped 800 carloads of potatoes, totaling 137,335 barrels and valued at \$300,000. There were shipped 226,944 barrels of apples, totaling 1,400 carloads and valued at \$300,000.

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MINERALS FOUND IN OLD VIRGINIA

Various Deposits in the Hills of
the Old Dominion—Their
Value.

PRODUCTION OF MANY YEARS

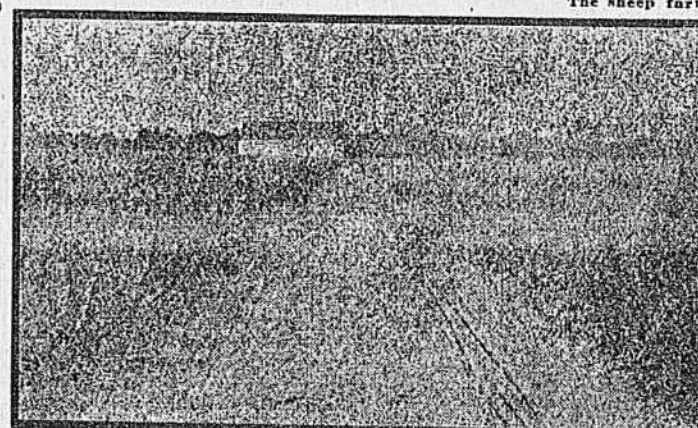
All Kinds of Values in the Hill-
sides That Offer Induce-
ments to Capital.

There is probably no State in the Union of the same area as Virginia that can show a greater diversity in mineral resources. This fact, taken in connection with the large tonnage of both metallic and non-metallic minerals yet to be developed, and the ample railroad facilities, should bring her production well to the front in the near future. Statistics show that the total value of the mineral production of Virginia in recent years has fluctuated between \$12,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually. Coal and iron have thus far been the predominating factors, but some notable facts and figures given below should not be overlooked.

Vast Granite Quarries.
The excellent quality of Virginia granite and gneisses for use as building and ornamental stone has long been established. The principal producing area at present is along the Southern Railway in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., where some fourteen quarries are located. These granites are mostly gray and blue-gray in color and both fine and coarse grained in texture. Red, pink and green granites are known to occur at other points along the Southern Railway in Virginia. The total value of the production of granite is about \$350,000 annually.

The epidemic of the good roads fever throughout the State, the construction of automobile highways, the increasing activity of blast furnaces and the large amount of ballast for concrete and railroad construction in the past few years has greatly increased the demand for crushed stone. The Southern Railway at various points in the State traverses almost every variety of rock known to be used for this purpose.

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Alfalfa in Virginia.

VIEWS AND NEAR VIEWS; HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

True Enthusiasm—Let Old Virginia Speak Out.
Big Things We Can Do—Outlook for New
Year—Virginia's Savings Banks—Vari-
ous Hints, Wise and Otherwise.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON,
Industrial Editor.

"There is much enthusiasm among the business men of Richmond, and throughout Virginia, as far as I am able to see, and I think the new year will open up in good shape." So spoke a Richmond business man to me the other day. I did not care to dampen his ardor or cheapen his enthusiasm, but as he hustled down Main Street, I got to studying a little about the word he used. There are several kinds of enthusiasm. According to the dictionary there is an enthusiasm of fools and cranks, an enthusiasm of bad men, an enthusiasm of good men, an intelligent enthusiasm and a wild, blind enthusiasm. I think the kind my friend was talking about is that which is characteristic of Richmond, a conservative, intelligent and strictly business enthusiasm. Truly there is ample evidence of an abundance of this kind here. The good work of the past year is well calculated to awaken and bring to the front this brand of business enthusiasm, and it looks to me as if the year just on before us is going to be characteristic of much more of it. In all lines Richmond is going to increase her business, and while the figures of the year just

past were in all respects encouraging, the prophetic eye sees much bigger figures for the good year 1912.

And What of Virginia?
Now, as to Virginia: The Old Dominion has grown wonderfully during the year that is now dying. Virginia is, as it ever has been, an agricultural State, and it will be for a hundred, maybe a thousand, years to come, and so crop conditions cut a big figure in its development and prosperity. Notwithstanding drought and short crops in 1911, the old State grew and prospered.

The vacuum that short crops left here and there was filled by industrial enterprises and the pay rolls they turned loose, and Virginia grew and improved right along. Now, what are we going to do to make it keep up the pace and exceed it; to grow greater and better in the good year 1912? Various men, and not a few women, have some ideas, industrial and agricultural ideas, that are worth a great deal. The "Views and Near Views" column of the Industrial Section of the Times-Dispatch is the medium through which folks with ideas may

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SOME TALK ABOUT LEAF TOBACCO

Holiday Season Leaves Ware-
houses Full of the Weed
to Be Sold.

BIG SALES FOR JANUARY

Burley Business Will Cut Big
Figure in Richmond's Mighty
Leaf Transactions.

The holiday season found the leaf tobacco warehouses in Richmond and in all of the other tobacco markets of Virginia and those of North Carolina deserted—deserted by both sellers and buyers.

It is an old custom of the tobacco growers and the growers of everything else in Virginia to take a whole week's holiday from the 24th of December on into the first week of January.

Nevertheless, the seasons have been good, good for stripping tobacco, and not a few of the tobacco growers have taken advantage of the situation to make a good big lot of the leaf ready for market.

The Richmond warehouses will open up for business next Tuesday, and so will the warehouses of all of the other Virginia markets: Danville and South Boston, and Clarksville and South Hill, and Chase City and Farmville, for instance, and this week will witness something doing in the leaf tobacco line.

A Richmond warehouseman yesterday expressed to me the opinion that the January deliveries, weather permitting, will exceed anything heretofore witnessed in Richmond in the same month.

Reports from Danville, South Boston, Clarksville, Chase City, Farmville, Drake's Branch, Brookneal, Lynchburg, South Hill and a half a dozen other interior markets of more or less importance corroborate the reports from the leaders.

As far as I am able to figure out the situation, less than half of the crop of 1911 has been marketed, and the other half is being held for better prices, but just how the farmers are

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REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

Past Year Shows Biggest
Figures Yet Thrown
on the Canvas.

DOINGS OF A DULL WEEK, SO-CALLED

No Weeks Are Dull in Rich-
mond—Decided Activity in the
Dying Week of the Dying
Year—Figures That Are
Worth Careful
Study.

The last week in the year might naturally have been expected to be a dull week in real estate transactions. The last week is generally a winding up date when the agents take a day or two to settle up. But in Richmond there are no dull weeks, not even the last week in the dying year.

True, last week was a kind of winding up time, but in the winding up a good deal of right active business was done.

I am not expected to tell any tales out of school, and I do not intend to, but all the same I know that a good deal of quiet business in real estate lines was done during the holiday season; some quiet business that must not yet be told about.

N. W. Rowe & Son turned a right lively little trick in the holidays, but they will not give the particulars. J. D. Carneal & Son made a right big deal that involves a whole lot of Broad Street property. Williams & Cease made a deal that involves a swap of suburban property for city property and all of the swappers are well satisfied, but the details are held as a secret. The old reliable firm of Johnston & Co. made several little holiday trades, about which they are reticent. Pollard & Bugby made several deals, and Amos & Poindester made some sales and deals that footed up something like \$50,000. A. Ross & Co. made some big sales about which they do not wish to talk very much. The deals have been hanging on the string for quite a while, and during the holiday season they were pulled down. It is enough to say that the deals were mostly confined to residence property in the West End, and that something like \$75,000 was involved in the deals.

It is quite sure that more than double the business indicated above was transacted last week, but there are secrets and more secrets, don't you know. These figures are of a general nature. Getting down to actual figures right here in home, there are statistics to show that more than \$5,000,000 has been spent in the last year in building operations within the city limits of Richmond. This does not take in the outside building. A very good judge told me yesterday that he thought the suburban buildings would add not less than \$500,000 to the city figures. All of the real estate and building business, as outlined in the Industrial Section of the Times-Dispatch Sunday to Saturday, goes to show that many millions of dollars are being expended in buildings and things around Richmond. It is hard to tell how much money is being thus expended.

NEW ENTERPRISES NOW UNDER WAY

Baltimore, Md., December 30.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Shellmound Plantation Company, Lexington, Miss., was incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock, to develop 25,000 acres of Leflore county land; plans include cultivating cotton, erecting cotton gins, building warehouses, etc.

Winwood Planting Company, Vicksburg, Miss., was incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock, to cultivate land, especially in cotton; plans for future include erection of cotton mill.

Llano Land and Irrigation Company, San Antonio, Tex., was incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock, to develop land by irrigation.

D. H. Greene, Vinegar Bend, Ala., plans building \$300,000 plant to extract chemicals, etc., from stumps and fallen timber.

Virginia Apple Company, Waynesboro, Va., was organized with \$900,000 capital stock, to develop commercial apple orchard.

Acadian Coal and Lumber Company, Wheeling, W. Va., was incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock, to develop coal and timber land.

Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company, Smithfield, N. C., will add 5,500 spindles and accompanying machinery.

Sugar Factors Company, Ltd., of Hawall, purchased twenty-five acres of land on Puttappu River, near Baltimore, Md., sites for sugar refinery; details of latter not decided.

R. C. Webb, Hayne, La., and others organized \$200,000 company to build sugar refinery.

Milton Cotton Mills Company, Oklahoma City, was incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock to build mill.

W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C., awarded contract for 2,400 additional spindles and other machinery.

Roanoke, Va., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock.

Cleveland Natural Gas Company, Warkentin, W. Va., was incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to develop gas lands.

Chickadee Oil and Gas Company, Clarkburg, W. Va., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, to drill for oil and gas.

Georgia Land Company, Columbus, Ga., purchased 11,270 acres of land near Thelma, Ga., and will develop; plans include turpentine, logging, croseting, manufacturing lumber and finally disposing of land for truck farms.

Among the buildings reported during the week were the following: \$400,000 apartment house at Waco, Texas; \$30,000 apartment house at Knoxville, Tennessee; \$50,000 store and office building at San Saba, Texas; \$50,000 church at Paducah, Ky.; \$135,000 building at Sumter, S. C.; \$135,000 university buildings at Gainesville, Fla.; \$125,000 hotel at New Orleans; \$25,000 600 store and office building at Dallas, Tex.; \$15,000 orphanage building at Warkentin, W. Va.; \$50,000 apartment and store building at Dublin, Ga.; \$50,000 clubhouse at Wheeling, W. Va.; \$50,000 hospital at Dublin, Ga.; \$20,000 converted building at New Orleans; \$20,000 church at Denton, Tex.; \$15,000 dwelling at Dublin, Ga.; \$20,000 dwelling at Midland, Tex.